

making in bankruptcy should conform to the pattern prescribed for rulemaking in the areas of civil procedure, criminal procedure, admiralty, and review of decisions of the Tax Court. The enclosed draft of a bill will accomplish that purpose.

"Although section 30 of the Bankruptcy Act presently vests in the Supreme Court (11 U.S.C. 53), the power to promulgate 'all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying the provisions of this title into force and effect * * *,' there is no requirement that the Court refer to Congress the bankruptcy rules and forms which it prescribes pursuant to this authority. In other areas of its rulemaking responsibility, of course, the Supreme Court is required by pertinent legislation to report proposed rules to Congress. (See 28 U.S.C. 2071 et seq., 18 U.S.C. 3771.) The rules so reported do not take effect until after the expiration of 90 days, providing Congress with the opportunity to scrutinize, and amend if it so desires, the proposals made by the Court. When the rules so reported to Congress go into effect at the close of the statutory waiting period, all conflicting laws and practices are superseded. No such effect now attaches to the bankruptcy rules and forms promulgated in accordance with section 30 of the Bankruptcy Act.

"Patterned after the language presently used in 28 U.S.C. 2072 and 2073, the proposed legislation would provide that the Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe, by general rules, 'the forms of process, writs, pleadings, and motions, and the practice and procedure under the Bankruptcy Act.' It is also provided that such rules shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify any substantial right, and that such rules shall not take effect until after Congress has had an opportunity to consider them. All conflicting rules or laws would be superseded after rules so promulgated and reported to Congress have taken effect.

WHITE CANE SAFETY DAY

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 753) to authorize the President to proclaim October 15 of each year as White Cane Safety Day was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1562), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to authorize the President of the United States to proclaim October 15 of each year as White Cane Safety Day.

STATEMENT

In order to make drivers and others aware of their disability, blind persons have widely adopted the use of the white cane. The white cane is now legally recognized in almost all of the States as a device to put drivers on notice that the pedestrian is blind. However, there still remains a problem of educating the driving public to the meaning of these canes and the requirements of law. This resolution is designed to make the public more aware of the meaning of the white cane and what it requires of them as drivers. It is hoped that this can result in safer streets for our blind people.

No. 184—21

DR. MARSHALL KU

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1225) for the relief of Dr. Marshall Ku which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of", where it appears the first time, to strike out "the date of the enactment of this Act" and insert "October 30, 1951", and at the beginning of line 8, to insert "Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Marshall Ku shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of October 30, 1951, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1563), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill as amended is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Dr. Marshall Ku as of October 30, 1951, the date he first entered the United States as a student, thus enabling him to file a petition for naturalization. The bill provides for the payment of the required visa fee and has been amended to provide for an appropriate quota deduction.

LESTER W. HEIN AND SADIE HEIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1339) for the relief of Lester W. Hein and Sadie Hein, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$16,113.56" and insert "\$9,020.78", and on page 2, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "notwithstanding" and insert "notwithstanding: And provided further, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be delivered to or received by any insurance company as a subrogee for any portion of the amount appropriated to the claimants by this Act"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lester W. Hein and Sadie Hein, of Independence, Missouri, the sum of \$9,020.78. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Lester W. Hein and Sadie Hein against the United States for compensation for damages sustained by them when, on August 7, 1960, while returning from annual field training, a five-ton federally owned wrecker assigned to the One Hundred Tenth Engineer Battalion of the Missouri Army National Guard, Kansas City, Missouri, crashed into a store owned by the said Lester W. Hein and Sadie Hein: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be delivered to or received by any insurance company as a subrogee for any portion of the amount appropriated to the claimants by this Act. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1564), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lester W. Hein and Sadie Hein, of Independence, Mo., the sum of \$9,020.78. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Lester W. and Sadie Hein against the United States for compensation for damages sustained by them when, on August 7, 1960, while returning from annual field training, a 5-ton federally owned wrecker assigned to the 110th Engineer Battalion of the Missouri Army National Guard, Kansas City, Mo., crashed into a store owned by the claimants.

GERHARD HOFACKER

The bill (S. 2119) for the relief of Gerhard Hofacker, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Gerhard Hofacker may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: *Provided*, That if the said Gerhard Hofacker is not entitled to medical care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (70 Stat. 250), a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the

Immigration and Nationality Act: And provided further, That the exemption granted herein shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1565), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to waive the excluding provision of existing law relating to one who has a mental defect in behalf of the stepson of a U.S. citizen member of the U.S. Army. The bill provides for the posting of a bond as a guarantee that the beneficiary will not become a public charge if he is not eligible for medical care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

IVAN RADIC

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2583) for the relief of Ivan Radic, his wife Ester Radic, and their daughter Olivera Radic which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 504), Ivan Radic, his wife, Ester Radic, and their daughter, Olivera Radic shall be held and considered to have been paroled into the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act, as provided for in the said Act of July 14, 1960.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1566), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to provide that Ivan Radic, his wife, Ester Radic, and their daughter, Olivera Radic, shall be considered to have been paroled into the United States as refugees, on the date of the enactment of this act, under the provisions of Public Law 86-648. The bill has been amended in accordance with established precedents.

CLAIRE ANGELILLO

The bill (S. 2653) for the relief of Claire Angelillo was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of sections 203(a) (2) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Claire Angelillo shall be held and considered to be twenty-one years of age.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1567), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable Claire Angelillo to file a second preference visa petition in behalf of her mother.

CHRISTOS STRATIS

The bill (S. 2689) for the relief of Christos Stratits was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Christos Stratits may be issued an immigrant visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such Act: *Provided,* That this Act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *And provided further,* That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

GEORGES FRAISE

The bill (S. 2736) for the relief of Georges Fraise was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time Georges Fraise has resided and been physically present in the United States since September 1956 shall be held and considered to meet the residence and physical presence requirements of section 301(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1569), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to retain his U.S. citizenship, notwithstanding the interruptions of continuous physical presence in the United States occurring between September 1956 and November 1, 1967.

GEORGE TILLSON WEED

The bill (S. 2767) for the relief of George Tillson Weed was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the immigration and nationality laws, David Tillson Weed shall be held and considered to have resided in the United States prior to the birth of his son, George Tillson Weed, on June 3, 1909, and, at all times since, the said George Tillson Weed shall be held and considered to have been a United States citizen.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1570), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to deem the beneficiary's father to have resided in the United States prior to his birth, thereby recognizing the beneficiary to have been a citizen since birth.

NIKOLAI ARTAMONOV

The bill (S. 2789) for the relief of Nikolai Artamonov was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nikolai Artamonov lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States on August 23, 1959, shall be held to be included in the class of applicants for naturalization exempted from the provisions of section 313(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as such class is specified in section 313(c) of the said Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1571), explaining the purpose of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization, notwithstanding the provisions of section 313(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

ANDREAS, GREGORIOS, ELENI, NIKOLAOS, AND ANNA CHINGAS

The bill (S. 2868) for the relief of Andreas, Gregorios, Eleni, Nikolaos, and Anna Chingas was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Act of September 26, 1961 (Public Law 87-301), Andreas, Gregorios, Eleni, Nikolaos, and Anna Chingas shall be held and considered to be within the purview of section 25 of the said Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1572), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiaries to qualify for nonquota immigrant visas under the provisions of section 25 of Public Law 87-301 as aliens whose petitions were filed prior to July 1, 1961.

SP. MANUEL D. RACELIS

The bill (S. 2952) for the relief of Sp. Manuel D. Racelis was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading,